

amendment to offer to the House, but he has not arrived.

I ask unanimous consent that consideration of the Senate bill be placed at the end of the calendar.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

AMENDING THE FEDERAL PROPERTY AND ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES ACT OF 1949, AS AMENDED

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1516) to amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, so as to authorize the Administrator of General Services to enter into contracts for the inspection, maintenance, and repair of fixed equipment in federally owned buildings for periods not to exceed 5 years, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. JOHNSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I would like to ask some questions about this bill and will yield to anyone who is handling the bill.

Mr. Speaker, in the absence of anybody to explain the bill, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

PAINTING, MARKING, AND DISMANTLEMENT OF RADIO TOWERS

The Clerk called the bill (S. 903) to amend the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, with respect to painting, illumination, and dismantlement of radio towers.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

S. 903

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 303(q) of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 303(q)) is amended by inserting after the period at the end thereof the following: "The permittee or licensee shall maintain the painting and/or illumination of the tower as prescribed by the Commission pursuant to this section. In the event that the tower ceases to be licensed by the Commission for the transmission of radio energy, the owner of the tower shall maintain the prescribed painting and/or illumination of such tower until it is dismantled, and the Commission may require the owner to dismantle and remove the tower when the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Agency determines that there is a reasonable possibility that it may constitute a menace to air navigation."

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SECURITIES ACT OF 1933 FILING FEES

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 7169) to amend the Securities Act of 1933 with respect to certain registration fees.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

H.R. 7169

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 6(b) of the Securities Act of 1933 (15 U.S.C. 77(f)) is amended by striking out "one one-hundredth" and inserting in lieu thereof "one-fiftieth", and by striking out "\$25." and inserting in lieu thereof "\$100."

SEC. 2. The amendments made by the first section of this Act shall take effect July 1, 1965.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 4, strike "77(f)" and insert "77f(b)".

Page 1, line 8, strike "July 1, 1965" and insert "January 1, 1966".

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

REDETERMINATION OF ANNUITIES OF CERTAIN REEMPLOYED ANNUITANTS

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 969) to authorize redetermination under the Civil Service Retirement Act of annuities of certain reemployed annuitants.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

H.R. 969

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the last sentence of section 13(b) of the Civil Service Retirement Act, 5 U.S.C. 2263(b), is amended to read as follows: "Notwithstanding the restriction contained in section 115 of the Social Security Amendments of 1954, Public Law 83-761, a similar right to redetermination after deposit shall be applicable to an annuitant (1) whose annuity is based on an involuntary separation from the service and (2) who is separated on or after March 31, 1961, after such period of full-time reemployment which began before October 1, 1956."

SEC. 2. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, annuity benefits resulting from enactment of this act shall be paid from the civil service retirement and disability fund.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 10, strike out "March 31, 1961" and insert in lieu thereof "July 12, 1960".

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

INTERNATIONAL BRIDGE AT PHARR, TEX.

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 10779) to authorize the Pharr Municipal Bridge Corp. to construct, maintain, and operate a toll bridge across the Rio Grande, near Pharr, Tex.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. PELLY. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I notice in the report accompanying this bill the views of the

Department of State are not printed in the report nor are the views of the Bureau of the Budget indicated. My understanding is that the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs has a letter from the Department of State favorably commenting on this bill. But I have no knowledge as to the views of the Bureau of the Budget, and I would yield so that that information may be supplied for the RECORD.

Mr. SELDEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PELLY. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. SELDEN. The Department of State advised in its letter of September 14, 1965, to Chairman MORGAN that the Bureau of the Budget has no objection to the submission of the Department's report on this legislation.

Mr. PELLY. Mr. Speaker, I think the RECORD will now clearly indicate this. I am only hopeful in the future in order to help the Committee of Objectors that committee chairmen will see that their reports do have the views or reports from various agencies of the Government concerning legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

Mr. JOHNSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I would like to interrogate the gentleman further. I note that this measure mandates the building of this bridge within 3 years. Could the gentleman state to the Congress who will build this bridge?

Mr. SELDEN. This bridge will be built by the Pharr Municipal Bridge Corp. of Pharr, Tex., in accordance with the provisions of the act entitled, "An act to regulate construction of bridges over navigable waters," approved March 23, 1906, and is subject to, first, the conditions and limitations contained in this act; second, the approval of the International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico; and third, the approval of the proper authorities of Mexico. It is necessary for the Congress to authorize the construction of bridges across international boundaries.

Mr. JOHNSON of Pennsylvania. Does this legislation establish, let us say, a natural monopoly to this Municipal Bridge Corp. for the purpose of building this bridge?

Mr. SELDEN. It does at this point on the river. However, there are other bridges along the river as the gentleman knows.

Mr. JOHNSON of Pennsylvania. This will be a toll bridge, will it not?

Mr. SELDEN. Yes, this will be a toll bridge. It will be constructed at no cost to the Federal Government.

Mr. JOHNSON of Pennsylvania. Is there anything in legislation or any treaty between the two countries that when the tolls have paid for the bridge that it will become a free bridge; or will it never become a free bridge because in perpetuity a monopoly is granted?

Mr. SELDEN. There is a 66-year period from the date of completion of the bridge that tolls may be collected. At the end of that time it will become free. This is in the authorizing legislation.

Mr. JOHNSON of Pennsylvania. Would it become a free bridge sooner

than 66 years if the tolls pay off the indebtedness?

Mr. SELDEN. It will not. This is the standard provision provided in recent years in legislation authorizing the construction of toll bridges across the Rio Grande.

Mr. JOHNSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

H.R. 10779

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Pharr Municipal Bridge Corporation of Pharr, Texas, is authorized to construct a toll bridge and approaches thereto across the Rio Grande, at a point suitable to the interests of navigation, at or near Pharr, Texas, and for a period of sixty-six years from the date of completion of said bridge, to maintain and operate same and to collect tolls for the use thereof, so far as the United States has jurisdiction over the waters of such river, in accordance with the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable waters", approved March 23, 1906 (33 U.S.C. 491 to 498, inclusive), subject to—

(1) the conditions and limitations contained in this Act;

(2) the approval of the International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico; and

(3) the approval of the proper authorities in the Republic of Mexico; with respect to the construction, operation, and maintenance of such bridge.

Sec. 2. The Pharr Municipal Bridge Corporation may fix and charge tolls for transit over the bridge referred to in the first section of this Act in accordance with the laws of the State of Texas, and the laws of the United States, applicable to such tolls, and the rates of toll so fixed shall be legal rates until changed under the authority contained in section 4 of the Act of March 23, 1906 (33 U.S.C. 494).

Sec. 3. The Pharr Municipal Bridge Corporation may sell, assign, transfer, or mortgage the rights, powers, and privileges conferred on such company by this Act to any public agency, or to an international bridge authority or commission, and any such agency, authority, or commission is authorized to exercise the rights, powers, and privileges acquired under this section (including acquisition by mortgage foreclosure) in the same manner as if such rights, powers, and privileges had been granted by this Act directly to such agency, authority, or commission.

Sec. 4. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 6 of the Act of March 23, 1906 (33 U.S.C. 496), this Act shall be null and void unless the actual construction of the bridge referred to in the first section of this Act is commenced within three years and completed within five years from the date of enactment of this Act.

Sec. 5. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this Act is expressly reserved.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 10, strike out "river" and insert "river,".

Page 2, strike out lines 8 through 10, and insert the following:

"(3) the approval of the proper authorities in the Republic of Mexico; with respect to the construction, operation, and maintenance of such bridge."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AUTHORIZING THE DISPOSAL OF GRAPHITE QUARTZ CRYSTALS AND LUMP STEATITE TALC FROM THE NATIONAL STOCKPILE OR THE SUPPLEMENTAL STOCKPILE, OR BOTH

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will call the next bill on the Consent Calendar.

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 11096) to authorize the disposal of graphite quartz crystals and lump steatite talc from the national stockpile or the supplemental stockpile, or both.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, we might well have some indication as to what we paid for these materials and what we now expect to obtain by selling the materials. In other words, there is nothing to indicate the extent of the financial transaction in the report accompanying the bill.

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. I am glad to yield to the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. BENNETT. First, with regard to the graphite, if this graphite is sold under the terms of the bill, the estimated loss would be \$329,000.

Second, with regard to the talc, is the talc sold today under the present bill, the loss would be \$69,000.

Third, with regard to the quartz crystals, if they are sold today according to this legislation, the estimated gain to the Government would be \$18 million.

So, the total sales of these products under the legislation would bring a total gain of \$17,602,000.

Of course, the reason why this legislation is before us is because the Department has recommended to Congress that it no longer needs this type of stockpile to the extent that it now has it, and has recommended these reductions because these reductions can be made at a minimum loss to the Government if the sales take place promptly.

If you are going to look back and see why there was any loss on an individual item, then you would have to state how we got the material. Sometimes we get it by barter; sometimes by going out and purchasing it.

Regarding the two items which have been purchased, we are going to lose some money. The problem there is that we do not need the material now and we can probably sell it better today than later. That is what it amounts to.

Mr. GROSS. I thank the gentleman for his explanation. In the past we have had some very disgraceful situations with respect to stockpiling. I am glad to see the stockpiles reduced, if they can be reduced without endangering the security of this country. I remember all too

well some of the disgraceful situations which led to excess stockpiling in the past.

I again thank the gentleman from Florida. I withdraw my reservation.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Administrator of General Services is hereby authorized to dispose of, by negotiation or otherwise: (1) approximately sixteen thousand five hundred and eighty-six short tons of Malagasy crystalline graphite and two thousand and nine short tons of crystalline graphite produced in countries other than Ceylon and Malagasy, now held in the national stockpile established pursuant to the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act (50 U.S.C. 98-98h) and the supplemental stockpile established pursuant to section 104 (b) of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1704(b)); (2) approximately four million three hundred and eight-eight thousand five hundred and twenty-two pounds of stockpile grade quartz crystals and four hundred and sixty-seven thousand eight hundred and sixteen pounds of nonstockpile grade quartz crystals, now held in said national and supplemental stockpiles, and (3) approximately one thousand and forty-nine short tons of lump steatite talc now held in said national stockpile. Such dispositions may be made without regard to the provisions of section 3 of the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act: *Provided*, That the time and method of disposition shall be fixed with due regard to the protection of the United States against avoidable loss and the protection of producers, processors, and consumers against avoidable disruption of their usual markets.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RENDERING IMMUNE FROM LEGAL PROCESES CERTAIN SIGNIFICANT IMPORTED CULTURAL OBJECTS

The Clerk called the bill (S. 2273) to render immune from seizure under judicial process certain objects of cultural significance imported into the United States for temporary display or exhibition, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I should like to ask someone what prompts the necessity for this legislation? The report is not clear.

Mr. ROGERS of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. Yes; I am glad to yield to the gentleman from Colorado.

Mr. ROGERS of Colorado. The bill is consistent with the policy of the Department of State to assist and encourage educational and cultural exchange. Its enactment would be a significant step in international cooperation this year, which has been proclaimed by the President as International Cooperation Year.